

The Korean Intellectual Property Office (KR)
Registered Patent (B1)

(51) Int.Cl.

A23K 1/16

(11) Registration No	10-0241973	(65) Unexamined Publication No	10-1999-0033734
(24) Registration Date	1999-11-08	(43) Unexamined Publication Date	1999-05-15
(45) Published Date	2000-02-01		
(21) Application No	10-1997-0055893	(72) Inventor	Gwang-Dae Gang
(22) Application Date	1997-10-24		
(74) Agent	Byeong-Il Lee		
(73) Right Holder	Gwang-Dae Gang		

■ Examiner : Jun-Yeong Choi

(54) THE FEED MANUFACTURING PROCESS IN WHICH THE CHLOROPHYLL OCCURS PLENTIFULLY.

⊗ Abstract

Machine Translation

Human Translation

PURPOSE: A method for preparing feed of livestock using extract of various kinds of vegetable is provided to produce a feed product containing chlorophyll having abundant nutrients such as vitamin C and to enhance the quality of meat of livestock.

CONSTITUTION: The method includes the following steps of: (i) separating cellulose and chlorophyll from various kinds of vegetables by using a juice extractor; (ii) getting a chlorophyll liquid containing 40% of water by cooling and settling the chlorophyll juice at around 5deg.C to separate organic acid and vaccine of the vegetable from the juice; (iii) making an alkali chlorophyll dextrinization liquid by heating 1kg of the chlorophyll liquid with 10g of soda crystal composed of 45% of sodium carbonate, 10% of sodium bicarbonate and 45% of water and 50g of starch; and then (iv) mixing the resulting dextrinization liquid of chlorophyll with normal feed to be coated with the dextrinization liquid.

COPYRIGHT 2001 KIPO

⊗ Description

▶ Details of the Invention

▶ Purpose of the Invention

The Technical Field to which the Invention Belongs and the Prior Art in that Field

- 2 Since after doing, infiltrating or directly making this with granule on all kinds of the fodders with coating and so put it more concretely precipitates *** juice of plant in the fixed temperature with cooling and it make *** liquid the organic acid and Vakzin etc. are separated the feed manufacturing process in which the chlorophyll occur plentifully and it is the hybrid heating and the alkaline chlorophyll dextrinization be the sodium carbonate form shed and starch in the auricle lock to the fixed rate making feed, the invention always gives the chlorophyll in your daughter likes to herbivore and conventional animal (canine, the pig etc).
- 3 In the chlorophyll, since the nutrition like the vitamin C being abundant but the cellulose could not help take in chlorophyll in case of giving the plant which relatively was stabilized when the vitality had plant and was pressed it was possible for the chlorophyll intake and it was gathered and only when rearing before could not give the chlorophyll in which the nourishment was till now abundant to the conventional animal (canine, the pig etc) will not herbivore since etherial oil newsses existing within the cell which the chlorophyll was the glass when losing vitality and became with the glass were decomposition faded the chlorophyll to the pheophytin browning and chlorophyll factor lost the vitality, plant lost the vitality to herbivore was kept to herbivore because of being the where the chlorophyll factor of plant nearly ceased to exist, your daughter as to herbivore, was in want.

Technical challenges of the Invention

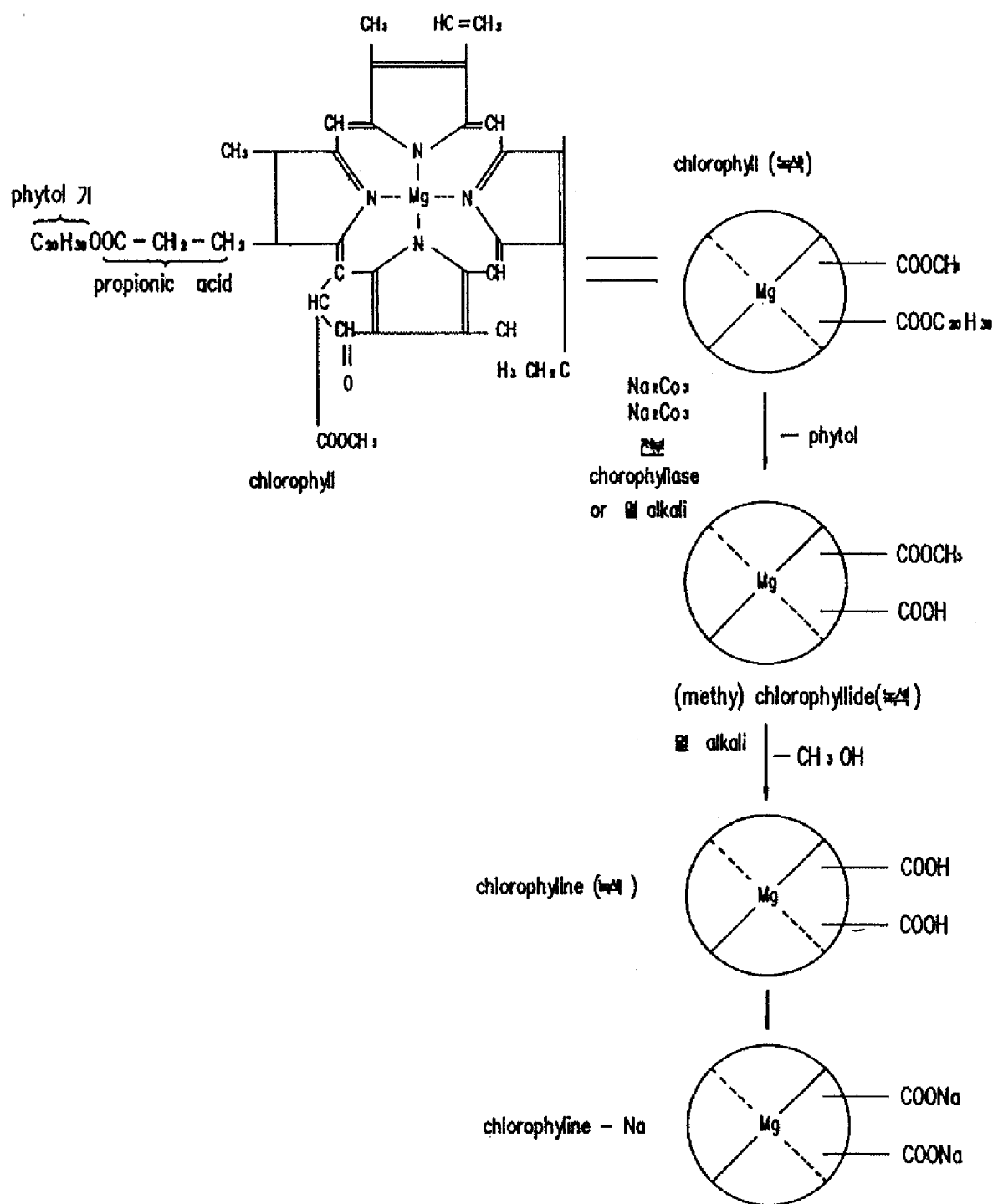
- 4 It continually preserves the chlorophyll in which in this way, presence is determined with the vitality of plant and permeates the fodder as coating and while nots being restricted by the vitality of plant, the invention feeds the conventional animal (canine, the pig etc) with the fodder in which the chlorophyll in which the nourishment abundant occurs plentifully.

▶ Structure & Operation of the Invention

- 5 Hereinafter, it is the same as that of the next time if the operation example of the present invention is illustrated
- 6 [First process]
- 7 The cellulose and *** juice are separated by using the crushing juice apparatus etc. all kinds of the plants.
- 8 [Second process]
- 9 While cooling *** juice separated from the first process in about 5°C in range, it precipitates and *** liquid which moisture 40% in which the organic acid and Vakzin (vaccing) of plant etc. are separated is made.
- 10 [Third process]
- 11 It is the hybrid heating and the crystallization shed 10g and the starch 50g consisting of the sodium carbonate (CO_3) 45% in *** liquid 1Kg obtained in the second process, the sodium hydrogen carbonate (NaHCO_3) 10% water (H_2O) 45% the alkaline chlorophyll Dextrinization liquid are made.
- 12 [Fourth process]

- 13 While the chlorophyll dextrinization obtained in the third process being made with the fodder and mixing and the chlorophyll dextrinization being coated onto the fodder or the fodder being dipped in the chlorophyll dextrinization being infiltrated into the fodder and obtaining the fodder in which the chlorophyll occurs plentiful moreover, the dextrinization itself is made granule and it makes feed with directly.
- 14 Because as to the invention, which becomes the chlorophyll of the chlorophyll Dextrinization liquid made as the method in the above case, for being the same the magnesium (Mg) among the chlorophyll molecule the glass prevented the next drawing and plant has the life and the chlorophyll is stabilized like the time, it is possible to Sakyamuni the object of worship of the chlorophyll.

15



Effects of the Invention

16

Therefore, the present invention has the effect that the chlorophyll of plant is made dextrinization based on the different process and it infiltrates or this itself is comprised of the fodder with granule with coating and all plan have the effect that always continually can give to the conventional animal (canine, the pig etc) and makes the chlorophyll in which the nutrition like the vitamin C is abundant good including herbivore and have with me

the chlorophyll since making feed with directly can be made feed at as described above.

Scope of Claims

Claim [1] :

- 17 The feed manufacturing process in which *** chlorophyll occurs plentifully in order to be made of the first process of separating the cellulose and *** juice by using the crushing juice apparatus etc. all kinds of the plants, the 40th process of precipitates while cooling *** juice in about 5°C in range and making *** liquid which is the moisture 40%, the process of being the hybrid heating and making the alkaline chlorophyll Dextrinization liquid the crystallization 10g and the starch 50g consisting of the sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) 45% in *** liquid 1Kg obtained in the first process, the sodium hydrogen carbonate (NaHCO_3) 10%, and the water (H_2O) 45%, and the third process of making the chlorophyll dextrinization, and as to the 40th process of precipitates while, the organic acid and Vakzin (vaccine plant etc. are separated; and the third process of making the chlorophyll dextrinization is obtained in the third process with the fodder and mixing and the chlorophyll dextrinization being coated onto the fodder.

Claim [2] :

- 18 The feed manufacturing process of claim 1, wherein the fodder is dipped in the alkaline chlorophyll, and dextrinization and *** chlorophyll occurs plentifully so that dextrinization be infiltrated into the fodder.

Claim [3] :

- 19 The feed manufacturing process of claim 1, wherein *** chlorophyll occurs plentifully in order to make the alkaline chlorophyll dextrinization itself granule and it makes feed with directly.